

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
**ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,**

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d
March, 1855.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up
is \$60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. On hand, principally on
deposit in banks incorporated by
the State of Missouri, located in
the city of St. Louis, (part in the
name of the Company). \$50,327 42

Second by deed of trust, first
lien of record, on real estate in the
city of St. Louis, worth double the
amount of loan, per schedule annexed.
Short time loans in city of St. Louis,
on undoubted personal security,
eight percent interest. \$42,500 00

Stock bonds secured in part by real
estate, per personal security,
subject to call of Board of Direc-
tors on 60 days notice. \$6,229 68

On policies in force, bearing
interest. \$40,000 00

Deferred premiums due
within 60 days, bearing ten per
cent. interest. \$110,001 98

Less expenses, iron safe, &c. \$21,151 12

Assets recently issued
and paid. \$9,635 64

Assets in force, iron safe, &c. \$80 74

Less expenses, iron safe, &c. \$49 45

Assets remaining. \$45 95

Total Assets. \$231,471 95

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to Banks, and
none due.....

Amount due and not due.....

Amount due.....

Amount due and not

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 3, 1865.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing—Vindication of Gen. Grant—Letter from Major Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY
DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Prof. Henry Coppee, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: In the June number of the United States Service Magazine, I find a brief sketch of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, in which I see you are likely to perpetrate an error, which General Grant may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To General Buell's noble, able, and gallant conduct you attribute the fact that the disaster of April 6, at Pittsburg Landing, was retrieved, and made the victory of the following day. As General Taylor is said in his later days to have doubted whether he was at the battle of Buena Vista at all, on account of the many things having transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I begin to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 7, 1862. Gen. Grant visited my division in person about 10 A. M., when the battle raged fiercest. I was then on the right. After some general conversation, he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy; and, in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges, told me he had anticipated their wants, and given orders accordingly; he then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About 2 P. M. of the 6th, the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about 4 P. M. I deliberately made a new line behind McArthur's drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, repelled easily a cavalry attack, and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry, that never dislodged me there. I selected that line in advance of a bridge across Snake Creek, by which we had all day been expecting the approach of Lew. Wallace's division from Crump's Landing. About 5 P. M., before the sunset, Gen. Grant came again to me, and after hearing my report of matters, explained to me the situation of affairs on the left, which were not as favorable; still the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boats. We agreed that the enemy had expended the force of his attack, and we estimated our loss, and approximated our then strength, including Lew. Wallace's fresh division, expected each minute. He then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before Gen. Buell had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. General Buell's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and Grant's army, though collected together hastily, green as militia, some regiments arriving without cartridges even, and nearly all hearing the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withdrawn and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled. I know I had orders from Gen. Grant to assume the offensive before I knew Gen. Buell was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think General Buell, Col. Fry and others of Gen. Buell's staff, rode up where I was about sunset, about the time Gen. Grant was leaving me. Gen. Buell asked me many questions, and got of me a small map, which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight he could have eighteen thousand fresh men, which I knew would settle the matter.

I understood Grant's forces were to advance on the right of the Corinth road and Buell's on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being trivial, up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe, and then waited till near noon for Buell's troops to get up abreast, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever held. I know that, with the exception of one or two severe struggles the fighting of April 7 was easy as compared with that of April 6.

I never was disposed nor am I now, to question anything done by Gen. Buell and his army, and know that approaching our field of battle from the rear he encountered that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt, and that of his army, who never gave full credit to those in the front line, who did fight hard, and who had, at four P. M., checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from Gen. Grant's anecdote of his Donelson battle, which he told me then for the first time—that at a certain period of the battle, he saw that either side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front, and he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered. At 4 P. M. of April 6th, he thought the appearances the same, and he judged, with Lew Wallace's fresh division, and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive, in the morning. And, I repeat, I received such orders before I knew Gen. Buell's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad Buell was there, because I knew his troops were older, wiser and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discussed, and must say that the officers of Buell's army dwelt too much on the stampede of some of our raw troops, and gave us too little credit for the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of Buell's army, long expected, of Lew Wallace's division, only four miles off, and of the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticisms at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg, that lay at Corinth. In a war like this, where opportunities for personal prowess are as plenty as blackberries to those who seek them at the front, all such censurations should be frowned down; and were it not for the military character of your journal, I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake, in attributing to General Grant the selection of that battlefield. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Major-General Charles F. Smith, who ordered my division to disembark there, and strike for the Charleston Railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering Hurlbut's division to disembark there, and mine higher up the Tennessee to the mouth of Yellow Creek to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But floods prevented our reaching the railroad, when General Smith ordered me in person also to disembarc at Pittsburg Landing, and take post

well out, so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lick creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand army of invasion.

It was General Smith who selected that field of battle, and it was well chosen. On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake creeks forced the enemy to confine his movements to a direct front attack, which new troops are better qualified to resist than where flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged in that camp by General Smith's order, my division forming, as it were, the outer picket, while McClellan's and Prentiss' were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. Wallace in support of the right wing, and Hurlbut of the left; Lew. Wallace's division being detached. All these subordinate dispositions were made by the order of General Smith, before General Grant succeeded him to the command of all the forces up the Tennessee—headquarters Savannah. If there were any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not General Grant's—but there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies, should come off, and that was as good a place as any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck; and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary; for otherwise at Corinth, at Memphis, at Vicksburg, we would have found harder resistance, had we not shown our enemies that, rude and untutored as we then were, we could fight as well as they.

Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual from me; but of course my life may cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history.

I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure, have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-third Ohio, Col. Appen. Under another leader, Col. Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio.

I am, with respect,
Yours truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

Military Statistics.

Among the contributions to the last International Statistical Congress at Berlin was one on our armies by Mr. E. B. Elliott, which presents much curious information. It appears from fifteen months' examination, there was a loss of seventy-two men per annum out of 1,000; twenty being killed or dying of wounds received in action, and twenty-five dying from disease and other causes. Thus it will be perceived that twice and a half as many soldiers die from sickness as from casualties in battle. We suppose that those statistics refer to the earlier part of the war, so that there is ground for hope that the rate of deaths by sickness has diminished through greater care and experience. The ordinary rate of mortality in time of peace among civilians of a military age is about nine or ten per thousand in a year, and among United States soldiers in time of peace, twenty-six in a thousand. The mortality in war, therefore, is not so much larger as most persons would imagine.

These statistics strikingly disapprove the talk of our British enemies about the unprecedented destructiveness of our war. Mr. Elliott shows that the above rate of mortality is not only below that of our army in the war against Mexico, but is greatly less than that of the British wars during Wellington's Spanish campaigns and during the Crimean war. In Spain the annual average rate was 160 per thousand, and in the Crimea it was no less than 230 per thousand, these figures embracing only the deaths in hospitals, not including those on the battle field. This amazing disparity in our favor is probably due, in the main, to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, whose effectual services are beyond estimate. It is true that Mr. Elliott's statistics respecting the height, weight, size and other bodily characteristics of our soldiers, show them to be somewhat superior to the British and French soldiers, but not enough to account for such a vast difference in mortality.

Another fact is established by these statistics. Now and then a splenetic insinuation gets into the papers, to the effect that our officers do not fully share the dangers of their command. But Mr. Elliott shows that the proportion of officers killed in battle is much larger than of men, being in one period of observation eleven per thousand officers to eight per thousand men, and in another period forty-eight officers to thirty-two men in the thousand. On the other hand, the proportion of privates dying from diseases is greater than that of officers, being 22 officers to 46 men per thousand in a period of nine months.—*Cin. Times.*

"GREENLAND ICE MOUNTAIN" HYMN.—As this is a most favorite Hymn with all denominations of Christians throughout the land, it is interesting to know what was the occasion which induced the good Bishop Heber, of the Episcopal Church, to compose it. This information is given in the following paragraph from the "Christian World":

"From Greenland's Icy Mountains.—The late Dr. Raffles, in a letter to Dr. Lowell Mason, gives the following interesting account of the origin of the missionary hymn of Bishop Heber ("From Greenland's Icy Mountains") which is now sung the wide world over."

Heber, then rector of Hodnet, married the daughter of Dean Shipley, rector or vicar of Wrexham, in North Wales. On a certain Saturday, he canot to the house of his father-in-law, who resided at the rectory or vicarage, to remain over Sunday, and preach in the morning the first sermon ever preached in that church, for the Church Missionary Society. As they sat conversing after dinner in the evening, the Dean said to Heber: "Now as you are a poet, suppose you write a hymn for the service to-morrow morning. Immediately he took pen, ink and paper, and wrote that hymn which, had he written nothing else, would have immortalized him. He read it to the Dean, and said: 'Will that do?' 'Ay,' he replied; 'and we will have it printed and distributed in the pews, that the people may sing it after the sermon.' Heber, said Heber, 'to what tune will it go?' 'Oh,' he added, 'it will go to "Twas when the seas were roaring." And so he wrote in the corner at the top of the page, "Twas when the seas were roaring." The hymn was printed accordingly."

A Bogus State Legislature.

On the day that the 14th Corps triumphantly marched into the Capital, to the music of the Union, the officers of the 20th Corps, the number of about one hundred, assembled at the Senate Chamber, called the roll of the House, appointed a Speaker and Clerks and opened the Legislature with prayer, the facetious Chaplain praying for the overthrow of the rebel Government, the return of Georgia to the old Union, fine weather and little fighting on our march to the coast, concluding with the remark, "All of which is respectfully submitted."

A lobby member very gravely arose in the gallery and asked if this honorable body would hear from the gallery.

Halt an hour of discussion followed, and on a division, it was decided that the gallery should be heard.

Rising with all the dignity and polish of a Chesterfield, he quietly put his hand in a side pocket, drew out a flask, placed it to his lips, replaced it in his pocket, and resumed his seat.

The Speaker—I must raise a point of order. I believe it is always customary to treat the Speaker.

Lobby Member—I beg the pardon of the Honorable House for my thoughtlessness—I believe it is customary to treat the Speaker.

Here he produced the flask, and proceeded: Yes, I beg to inform the House that I shall treat the Speaker—respectfully.

The flask dropped into his pocket and he into his seat, and cheers from the gallery and smiles from the Honorable Speaker's colleagues.

After the organization of the Legislature, the question of reconstructing the State was taken up and discussed for some hours, with all the gravity conceivable, by the Yankee representatives from the various counties.

The result of the deliberations was that the State was led back like a conquered child into the Union, and a committee appointed to kick Governor Brown and President Davis' nests, which committee retired, and soon after returned and reported that they were animated by a progressive spirit, but that the articles upon which they were to

encourage their "pedal extremities" were non-existent.

The Legislature adjourned after the style of Governor Brown's Legislature of the previous Friday, by taking a square drink and a handful of "hog-nuts."—*Cor. of the N. Y. Herald.*

Send Them to His Mother.

"Am I dying, doctor? Isn't there any ray of hope?"

The feeble hand grasped the arm of the physician, as he was going his rounds among the sick and wounded in that hospital tent, and the youthful voice that asked the eager question trembled with emotion.

It was a boyish face into which the physician turned and gazed; but the death angel had set its impress there, and the kind-hearted surgeon could only shake his head.

"I wanted to go home once more before I died. Oh, mother! mother!" The words were full of agony, and for a few moments the poor child lay with closed eyes, and tears trembled upon the long lashes, but they did not fall; he crushed them back and lifted his almost sightless eyes upward.

"My mother taught me to die, bless God for that! My home in heaven is always near." The struggle with feeble human nature was over. Angels were present to comfort the dying soldier, and quietly and peacefully he crossed the dark river upon the long, last march that ended his early campaign.

There was a soldier's burial. Kind hands hollowed the humble grave, and laid him down prayerfully and tearfully to his rest; and when the brave men turned back to the lonely tent, the sword and valise of their youthful officer met their eyes.

"What shall be done with them?" was the sorrowful question.

"Send them home to his mother."

And they came! It was the early morning of a bright October day. The broad sunlight lay all about the home, over whose threshold the young Lieutenant had gone forth one twelve-month before, so full of life and activity.

The door of the neat white house stood open, and all along the floor of the wide, pleasant kitchen lay a stream of yellow sunshine, broken here and there by a restless moving shadow, where the waving trees came in between the sunlight. The mother was alone, and as she moved about her morning work, she sang in a low, sweet voice, snatches of hymns that she had often sung when the dear boy, now growing into manhood, nestled in her lap, and she was hushing him to sleep; and she looked as if expecting to see his bright face coming in at the door, or hear his cheery voice calling from the garden, "Mother."

Did she hear no whisper from the garden of Paradise, at that moment, calling, "Mother, mother?" Was there not a guardian angel hovering about her—a youthful face now glowing with spiritual beauty—hovering over her! Alas, she saw it not!

The stage came rattling along the highway and her heart beat quicker at the sound, for perhaps there might be something from her darling boy. It stopped before the little wicket gate, and the driver came with a slow, reluctant step up the walk. There was something in each hand, which he brought silently in and laid almost reverently on the table. Not a word broke the stillness. The poor mother looked upon them a moment, and then with a sharp cry of agony, sank down beside them.

"My boy! my boy! O God, help me! this isn't all that is left?"

She drew the valise to her almost frantic ally, and lifted her white imploring face to the driver.

He had not need that solemn answer: one glance in that pitying face revealed the truth. Wondering at her own strength, she eagerly opened the valise. There was the coat, with its bright buttons and epaulets, that his companions had folded carefully away; and, as she held it up, she seemed to see the noble boy as he had stood before her in that dress, and asked so eagerly—"Now, mother, aren't you proud of your boy? You won't cry any more, will you? I'm going to fight for the dear old flag, my father's flag and mine; I want to go with your approval and blessing." And then she placed her trembling hands upon his head and whispered through her tears—"Go, my son, and God be with you!" And God has been with him to the end. Then came his Bible, his little pocket Bible that she gave him on his birthday years before. He had read it faithfully. There was here and there a mark at his favorite chapters, and there were pencil lines drawn around many comforting texts that he had repeated upon tedious marches, and they had been his support and guide to the very last; a little pack of letters, so full of hope and trust to an absent son; and as she opened them one by one, she saw how some

tender passages, breathing her full heart's love, or telling of the old home that stood with open doors to receive him, were blotted with bitter tears, which the brave heart could not hold back; her picture with its worn case, into which his eyes had gazed so many times, and as she opened it a little slip of paper fluttered out, with the words in his own hand, "Sweet mother, what a blessing God has given me in you!" She had been a blessing to him; she had taught him the way to eternal life. God be praised for that.

But a broken hearted mother the kind neighbors raised from the place, where, overcome with grief, she had pillow her head among the treasures of her son. Only for a little while, poor mother, my heart aches for you as I write, and for the thousands of hearts made desolate, for whom I can only pray for my own loved ones in this hour of danger. Only for a little time, the pearly gates are not closed. They were left ajar as the dear one entered in, unclosed and waiting for you. This incident is strictly true.—*Harper's Magazine.*

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864—336-tw&tw1.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up, as a stray, by F. H. Hodges, of Franklin county, living on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, five miles east of Frankfort, a SORREL MARE, fourteen hands high, fifteen years old, branded on the left hind shoulder—marks illegible—supposed to be a Mexican brand—three white feet, bald face—appraised to \$25. Given under my hand as Due notice of the Peace, for said county, this 26th of November, 1864.

LEWIS L. SULLIVAN, J. P. P. C. December 14, 1864—4t.w.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby warned against trespassing on our land in the counties of Woodford and Franklin. All who disregard this notice will be duly prosecuted according to law.

JAS. M. BOOTS,
DAVID MITCHELL.

Dec. 16-sw3t.

TAKE NOTICE!

PERSONS having tables, chairs, and other furniture which they have borrowed from the Capital Hotel, will please return the same without further notice.

J. B. AKIN.
Nov. 29, 1864—4t.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM
CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$0 to \$7. Cards from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY

of all kinds—Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY..... JANUARY 3, 1865.

Review of News.

Dispatches from Gen. Burbridge and Stoneman have been received announcing the complete success of their Virginia expedition. The loss they have inflicted upon the rebels is irretrievable. The railroad bridges from New River, Va., to the Tennessee line, are all destroyed. Thirteen railroad trains, with the locomotives of most of them, besides many extra cars, were captured and destroyed. All the depots of supplies in South-western Virginia, the railroad depots, foundries, mills, storehouses, factories, wagon and ambulance trains were destroyed. 2,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, 2,000 pack saddles, 2,000 horses, 1,000 mules, and a great number of small arms, were captured. Two rebel editors, and four printing presses were taken, the latter being sent to Parson Brownlow as a Christmas gift. The salt works at Saltville, and lead works at Leadville, were entirely destroyed. The captured rebel prisoners are 34 officers and 845 men. Our losses do not exceed 200, killed, wounded and missing. So Breckinridge is used up, and has fled, with the remnant of his force, into North Carolina.

The escape of Hood from Tennessee is contradicted. It is stated that he first intended crossing the river at Decatur, but Steedman was too quick for him. He then laid his pontoons across the river at Florence, but our gunboats shelled them so vigorously that the enemy were obliged to hunt another point, and left for Bainbridge. There, however, the river is too wide, and the current too strong for the bridge to be laid. Hood is suffering excessive tribulation, for Thomas is close at his heels. The rains and bad roads make movements very slow.

From Sherman we learn that Kilpatrick has destroyed the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad up to the Altamaha river, putting up a large amount of rolling stock between the river and Albany. In a letter to his brother, Gen. Sherman speaks very encouragingly of the prospect. Part of his forces were in motion on a northward tour. Addition to his captures already noticed, has found two millions of dollars worth.

Missouri guerrilla named Hunter was arrested in Salt Lake City. He had \$100,000 in greenbacks, stolen from the Bloomington, Missouri, about a week ago. Hunter has been sent back by banker, and will be taken to Huntsville unaged.

A number of rebel prisoners now in our hands is supposed to be about ninety thousand. The exchange of prisoners will be arranged at once, and our suffering martyrs release from the horrors of the rebel penitentiaries, have been condemning Secretary Seward for his refusal to receive Mr. Parker, the Peace Envoy from England, the English press approves his conduct. The London Times applauds the Secretary for the well merited snub.

The Yankees work quickly and are never idle. Already a loyal paper has been established in Savannah, called the Loyal Georgians.

Richmond papers are acknowledging the Confederacy to be under a cloud. The Enquirer urges that Jeff. Davis be ousted from his position as Commander-in-chief of the rebel army, and that Gen. Lee be appointed in his stead.

A delegation of Kentuckians has been waiting on the President with a request that he revoke the order of banishment made against Lieut. Gov. Jacob of our State. It is believed that the request will be granted. These gentlemen are also urging a revoking of Gen. Burbridge's order relative to shooting guerrillas.

Last fall a rebel Baptist preacher, Preston Williams, was drafted in Hardin county. In the succeeding Sabbath, he announced since he was obliged to enter the army, he could make choice of the manner in which he would serve his country. So he collected the three hundred of his neighbors and sons and went into the guerrilla business. This party has formed part of the sedition that has been roaming through Southwestern Kentucky, committing every spadation that rascality could prompt. The Rev. scoundrel has at last been captured and sent to Louisville. A military Commission will now doubtless give him his rights.

Despatches from Gen. Burbridge announces the death of Maj. Wm. O. Boyle, of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry. He was killed, while leading his brigade, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Breckinridge, near Marion, Va. Maj. Boyle was the oldest son of Gen. J. T. Boyle, of Louisville. He entered the army in his seventeenth year, and had never asked for a furlough or been absent from his post—except during a severe illness—until his death, in his nineteenth year. Gov. Bramlette had sent him a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, but he had not been mustered. Maj. Boyle offered a sample worthy the emulation of our soldiers, and his death is deeply lamented.

The official correspondence between the United States government and that of Brazil, a subject of the capture of the Florida, has been published. President Lincoln dismisses the act of Capt. Collins, suspends and orders him to appear before a Martial Court. The Consul at Balia is dead on account of his conduct in the mat-

ter. The Secretary censures the act of harboring the rebel pirates by Foreign Powers. The death of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, ex-Vice President of the United States, is announced. He died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last.

A Happy New year to all our readers, young and old, rich and poor, gay and grave, sorrowing and rejoicing. To one and all we come with greeting, and with best wishes for their welfare, with fond hopes that the new year may scatter brightest and choicest blessings upon their paths. The old year has passed from our sight, and if we have not thankfully received its blessings, or wisely improved its teachings, it is now too late. But let improvement of mind and heart and soul, mark the progress of the new year, and then, though we cannot read its future, we shall be prepared for all its revelations. At the opening of this new year, the all-absorbing theme of interest is our country, with its struggles, its dangers, and its triumphs. The opening of the old year found our people thanking God for his aid in the past and taking courage for the future; its closing hours were cheered with the shouts of victory and with bright hopes that vigorous war would soon compel a glorious and lasting peace.

The past year has been a year of triumph for the Union cause. In all their plans the enemy have been worsted, and the hopes with which they entered upon the year's campaign have all been disappointed. It will be remembered that it was the plan of the rebel leaders to assume the offensive in the year's operations. The defensive policy had proved a failure, and they had been driven from their strongholds, till large portions of Secession was held by the Federal forces. But the offensive plan has proved still more disastrous. They have failed terribly wherever it has been undertaken—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee have hurled back the invading foe with a terrible loss both in men and material. Hood is suffering excessive tribulation, for Thomas is close at his heels. The rains and bad roads make movements very slow.

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ter. The Secretary censures the act of harboring the rebel pirates by Foreign Powers. The death of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, ex-Vice President of the United States, is announced. He died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last.

A standing charge on the part of the rebel leaders against our gallant officers and brave soldiers is, that wherever they go every crime is resorted to against the enemy, even the infamous ones of violating their mothers, wives, and daughters, and mal-treating their little ones. From the time that the Creole Beauregard uttered the slander that our war cry was "Beauty and booty," down to the late despairing and amusing calls upon Georgians to defend their homes from desolation, this foul and malignant lie has been persistently circulated. Now the best commentary upon the falseness and baseness of this charge, is the fact that the rebels never hesitate to leave their defenceless families to the tender mercies of our armies, whenever they are forced to fly from them. An amusing instance of this is furnished in the account published in another column, of a Georgian city captured by scouts. Then again, Gen. Hardee, who issued one of the blazing proclamations, in running away from Savannah, left his wife and children behind him. If we remember aright, when Gen. Bragg and his officers and the mock Governor and their motley crew, hurried away pell-mell, helter-skelter, from Frankfort at the mere report of Gen. Dumont's approach, they had no hesitancy in leaving the ladies they had so gallantly collected for the "Inauguration" festivities, in the hands of our army. Gen. Lee's daughter was left within the Federal lines. The wife and daughters of Gen. Preston, the wives of the rebel Gen's Smith and the sisters of General Cheatham, are all now, or have been either left or sent within our lines, where they daily associate with those whose families and friends are part of the material of our armies. And so all through the South, with both officers and men. The charge alluded to then is either false, or these men have neither the manliness or honor to shield their families from such wrongs. Of course the latter is not true. The falsehood and calumny is only another method of firing the Southern heart, as contemptible as it is infamous.

Union County Convention.

The Union met of Franklin county met at the Court House in Frankfort, on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this county in the Union State Convention on the 4th of January.

On motion of Col. J. J. Miller, Judge Jacob Swigert was called to the chair.

On motion of Col. Hodges, John L. Scott was appointed Secretary.

Wm. H. Gray then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That all truly loyal voters in Franklin county be appointed delegates to the State Union Convention which is to assemble in Frankfort, on the 4th of January, 1865; That by this it is intended that all true Union men in the county, irrespective of who they voted for for President of the United States, are appointed delegates provided they now sustain Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, and are willing to act in concert with the Administration party of the State, and are for the suppression of the rebellion at any cost.

Resolved, That we wish to avoid any discord in our ranks, and we do not expect or desire any person to act with us except those that are loyal from conviction and who know their duty and have the courage to do it.

On motion of Hiram Berry the meeting adjourned.

JACOB SWIGERT, President.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Secretary.

Fair Play, in a letter from Mr. Sterling to the Cincinnati Commercial of Dec. 28th, does great injustice to our Governor. He is charged with apathy and indifference toward the troubles and distress which the citizens of Kentucky are suffering in the guerrilla-infested districts. The cruelties and indignities which our people are suffering from the rebels Capital, and cutting off their communications. Gen. Sherman having taken Atlanta, has acted pretty much as pleased. He has marched at will through Georgia, inflicting incalculable injuries upon Rebels, has captured Savannah with its immense stores, and now can turn his steps northward if such be his pleasure. He has proved the Confederacy a mere shell, and everywhere the signs are that its days are numbered, Rosecrans by his defeat of Price in Missouri, and Thomas by his utter rout, if not entire destruction of Hood's army, have left the Confederacy but one organized force, and that Grant holds at bay in Richmond.

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Union State Convention.

This Convention which is called to meet at Frankfort on Wednesday, January 4, will convene at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for organization.

We will call the notice of our readers to the Prospectus of the Western Presbyterian, which is published in our paper of to-day. A Presbyterian paper has been greatly needed in our State. Since the Presbyterian Herald ceased to exist, this body has been without an organ; no religious paper of that denomination has been published in the State since that time. A monthly periodical under the name of the Western Presbyterian, was published at Louisville for a few months, but it was rather a Magazine than a Newspaper, and failed to meet the wants of the great body of Presbyterians in the State.

We are glad, therefore, to be able to announce the publication at Danville, Ky., of the Western Presbyterian, a weekly paper, under the editorial control of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey and Rev. Stephen Verkerke. The character and ability of these eminent divines and teachers of Theology, gives assurance to us that they will produce, as they say, "an old-fashioned Presbyterian paper" which Presbyterians may read without blushing for their church and ministers—a paper which shall benefit the heart and soul, and instruct the Church in all knowledge by which men are made wise unto salvation.

We earnestly commend this publication to our readers of the Presbyterian church, and hope that they will exert themselves in procuring a large subscription list to cheer the Editors in the commencement of their enterprise.

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A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING to the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 2nd day of Jan., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Babbitt, Mrs. Mary L. Hackett, John Bolland, Bryan Brewster, Miss Kate Brewster, James S. Brewster, Miss Lucky (2) Martin

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-*tf*.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-*tf*.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-*tf*.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-*tf*.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. And business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf*.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-*ly*].

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-*tf*.

THO. E. BRAMLETTEE. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-*by*.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

We would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmered Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-*ly*.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburgh, Voughsheeny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2nd twif.

S. BLACK,

V. BEBERICK.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-*tf*.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 78th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

E. J. S. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-*sm-348*.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Mustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

No. 8, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 28, 1863-*w&t/w3*.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave, calling himself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-*336-1m*.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants. In Equity.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court-day, on credits of \$6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wirs Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOR, Commissioner.

FRANKFORT, June 27, 1864-*336-6tw&3w*.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-*tf*.

NOTICE.

THE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-*1m-344*.

NOTICE.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLEVER will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-*tf*.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an accompanying Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in a short time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,

Lexington, Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advanced, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Send by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston.

Patented October 13, 1863.

BLACK, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Scarlet Brown, Light Brown, Buff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Rose, Light Green, Fawn Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Drab.

DARK GREEN, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Rose, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Saffron, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.

PERFECT FAST COLOR.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

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